

§ 172.590

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sugar and glutamic acid have been recovered, and which has been subjected to ion exchange to minimize the concentration of naturally occurring trace minerals.

(b) It is used as a flavor in food.

§ 172.590 Yeast-malt sprout extract.

Yeast-malt sprout extract, as described in this section, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by partial hydrolysis of yeast extract (derived from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Saccharomyces fragilis*, or *Candida utilis*) using the sprout portion of malt barley as the source of enzymes. The additive contains a maximum of 6 percent 5' nucleotides by weight.

(b) The additive may be used as a flavor enhancer in food at a level not in excess of that reasonably required to produce the intended effect.

Subpart G—Gums, Chewing Gum Bases and Related Substances

§ 172.610 Arabinogalactan.

Arabinogalactan may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Arabinogalactan is a polysaccharide extracted by water from Western larch wood, having galactose units and arabinose units in the approximate ratio of six to one.

(b) It is used in the following foods in the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect as an emulsifier, stabilizer, binder, or bodying agent: Essential oils, nonnutritive sweeteners, flavor bases, nonstandardized dressings, and pudding mixes.

§ 172.615 Chewing gum base.

The food additive chewing gum base may be safely used in the manufacture of chewing gum in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of one or more of the following substances that meet the specifications and limitations prescribed in this paragraph, used in amounts not to exceed those required to produce the intended physical or other technical effect.

MASTICATORY SUBSTANCES

NATURAL (COAGULATED OR CONCENTRATED LATICES) OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN

| Family  | Genus and species  |
|---|--|
| Sapotaceae:   |  |
| Chicle .....  | Manilkara zapotilla Gilly and Manilkara chicle Gilly.  |
| Chiquibul .....   | Manilkara zapotilla Gilly.   |
| Crown gum .....   | Manilkara zapotilla Gilly and Manilkara chicle Gilly.  |
| Gutta hang kang .....   | Palaquium leiocarpum Boerl. and Palaquium oblongifolium Burck.   |
| Massaranduba balata (and the solvent-free resin extract of Massaranduba balata) ..... | Manilkara huberi (Ducke) Chevalier.  |
| Massaranduba chocolate .....  | Manilkara solimoensis Gilly.   |
| Nispero .....   | Manilkara zapotilla Gilly and Manilkara chicle Gilly.  |
| Rosidinha (rosadinha) .....   | Micropholis (also known as Sideroxylon) spp.   |
| Venezuelan chicle .....   | Manilkara williamsii Standley and related spp.   |
| Apocynaceae:  |  |
| Jelutong .....  | Dyera costulata Hook, F. and Dyera lowii Hook, F.  |
| Leche caspi (sorva) .....   | Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr.   |
| Pendare .....   | Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr. and Couma utilis (Mart.) Muell. Arg.  |
| Perillo .....   | Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr. and Couma utilis (Mart.) Muell. Arg.  |
| Moraceae:   |  |
| Leche de vaca .....   | Brosimum utile (H.B.K.) Pittier and Poulsenia spp.; also Lacmellea standleyi (Woodson), Monachino (Apocynaceae). |
| Niger gutta .....   | Ficus platyphylla Del.   |
| Tunu (tuno) .....   | Castilla fallax Cook.  |
| Euphorbiaceae:  |  |
| Chilte .....  | Cnidoscopus (also known as Jatropha) elasticus Lundell and Cnidoscopus tepiquensis (Cost. and Gall.) McVaugh.    |